Arabic Grammar
for the Holy Quran

Al-Qaem Institute

Imam Mahdi Association of Marjaeya (I.M.A.M.)

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Part III: VERBS

PART I: LETTERS

LESSON 1

THE ARABIC ALPHABET

الأحـرف الأبـجـدية

ض	ص	ش	س	ز	ر	ذ	د	خ	ح	ج	ث	ت	ب	أ
Daad	Saad	Sheen	Seen	Zaa	Raa	Dhaal	Daal	Khaa	Haa	Jeem	Tha	Ta	Ba	Alif

ي	و	هـ	ن	م	ل	ك	ق	ف	غ	ع	ظ	ط
Yaa	Wow	Haa	Noon	Meem	Lam	Kaaf	Qaaf	Faa	Ghayn	Ayn	Dhaa	Taa

How the letters look within at the beginning, middle & end of a word:

أ ـا

بـ ـبـ ـب / تـ ـتـ ـت / ثـ ـثـ ـث

جـ ـجـ ـج / حـ ـحـ ـح / خـ ـخـ ـخ

د ـد / ذ ـذ

ر ـر / ز ـز

سـ ـسـ ـس / شـ ـشـ ـش

صـ ـصـ ـص / ضـ ـضـ ـض

عـ ـعـ ـع / غـ ـغـ ـغ

فـ ـفـ ـف / قـ ـقـ ـق

كـ ـكـ ـك / لـ ـلـ ـل

مـ ـمـ ـم

نـ ـنـ ـن

هـ ـهـ ـه

و ـو

يـ ـيـ ـي

LESSON 2
VOWELS

1. SHORT VOWELS (accents)

i. Fat-ha	ii. Damma	iii. Kasra
َ	ُ	ِ
a	u	e
بَ	بُ	بِ
Ba	Bu	Be

2. LONG VOWELS (actual letters)

i. Alif	ii. Wow	iii.Yaa’:
ا	و	ي
aa	uu/oo	ee
با	بو	بي
Baa	Buu/Boo	Bee

أي	أو	آ	أِ	أُ	أَ
ee	uu/oo	aa	e	u	a
بي	ـبو	با	ـبِ	ـبُـ	بَـ
bee	boo	baa	be	bu	ba
تي	ـتو	تا	ـتِ	ـتُـ	تَـ
tee	too	taa	te	tu	ta
ثي	ـثو	ثا	ـثِ	ـثُـ	ثَـ
thee	thoo	thaa	the	thu	tha
جي	ـجو	جا	ـجِ	ـجُـ	جَـ
jee	joo	jaa	je	ju	ja
حي	ـحو	حا	ـحِ	ـحُـ	حَـ
hee	hoo	haa	ħe	hu	ha
خي	ـخو	خا	ـخِ	ـخُـ	خَـ
khee	khoo	khaa	kħe	khu	kha
دي	دو	دا	ـدِ	ـدُ	دَ
dee	doo	daa	de	du	da
ذي	ذو	ذا	ـذِ	ـذُ	ذَ
dhee	dhoo	dhaa	dhe	dhu	dha
ري	رو	را	ـرِ	ـرُ	رَ
ree	roo	raa	re	ru	ra

زَ	ـزُ	ـزِ	زا	زو	زي
za	zu	ze	zaa	zoo	zee
سَـ	ـسُـ	ـسِ	سا	ـسو	سـي
sa	su	se	saa	soo	see
شَـ	ـشُـ	ـشِ	شا	ـشو	شـي
sha	shu	she	shaa	shoo	shee
صَـ	ـصُـ	ـصِ	صا	ـصو	صـي
sa	su	se	saa	suu	see
ضَـ	ـضُـ	ـضِ	ضا	ـضو	ضـي
dha	dhu	dhe	dhaa	dhoo	dhee
طَـ	ـطُـ	ـطِ	طا	ـطو	طي
ta	tu	te	taa	too	tee
ظَـ	ـظُـ	ـظِ	ظا	ـظو	ظي
dha	dhu	dhe	dhaa	dhoo	dhee
عَـ	ـعُـ	ـعِ	عا	ـعو	عـي
a	u	e	aa	uu	ee
غَـ	ـغُـ	ـغِ	غا	ـغو	غـي
gha	ghu	ghe	ghaa	ghuu	ghee
فَـ	ـفُـ	ـفِ	فا	ـفو	فـي
fa	fu	fe	faa	foo	fee

قَـ	ـقُـ	ـقِ	قا	ـقو	قي
qa	qu	qe	qaa	qoo	qee
كَـ	ـكُـ	ـكِ	كا	كو	كي
ka	ku	ke	kaa	koo	kee
لَـ	ـلُـ	ـلِ	لا	ـلو	لي
la	lu	le	laa	loo	lee
مَـ	ـمُـ	ـمِ	ما	ـمو	مي
ma	mu	me	maa	moo	mee
نَـ	ـنُـ	ـنِ	نا	ـنو	ني
na	nu	ne	naa	noo	nee
هَـ	ـهُـ	ـهِ	ها	ـهو	هي
ha	hu	he	haa	hoo	hee
وَ	ـوُ	وِ	وا	ـوو	وي
wa	wu	we	waa	woo	wee
يَـ	ـيُـ	ـيِ	يا	يو	يي
ya	yu	ye	yaa	yoo	yee

LESSON 3

1. NUNATION / التنوين
(Al-Tanween)

لَ + نْ = لَنْ = ـلاً

لُ + نْ = لُنْ = ـلٌ

لِ + نْ = لِنْ = ـلِنْ

2. LETTER EMPHASIS / الشَّدة
(Ashadda)

سَ + سَ = سَّ	لُ + لُ = لُّ	تِ + تِ = تِّ
Ssa	**Llu**	**Tte**

3. SOLAR & LUNAR LETTERS / الأحرف الشمسية و القمرية
(Al-Ahruf Ashamsiya wa Al-Qamariya)

أ ب ت ث ج ح خ د ذ ر ز س ش ص ض

ط ظ ع غ ف ق ك ل م ن هـ و ي

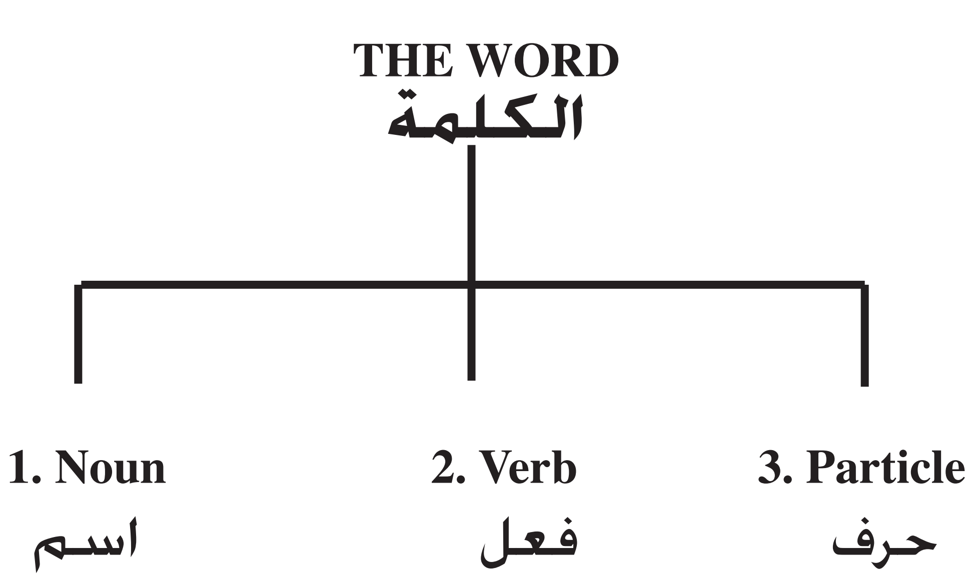
In the definitive noun, in Arabic, 2 types of letters follow the "alif lam":
i. The Solar Letters (uncircled) = "lam" of alif lam of definitive is silent.
For example:

اَلشَّمْسُ = اَشَّمْسُ / *Ashamsu*

ii. The Lunar Letter (circled) = "lam" is NOT silent.
For example:

اَلْقَمَرُ / *Al-qamaru*

LESSON 4



Pronounced	*Ism*	*Fi'l*	*Harf*
Meaning	A word that indicates a meaning that is not associated with time.	A word that indicates a meaning that is associated with one of the 3 dimensions of time (past, present & future).	Indicates a meaning in other than itself.
Examples	He Muhammad A Book Standing	He did... He does... He will do...	In Who If When
Signs	1. It is a flag name 2. precursed by "the" the identifier 3. precursed by the preposition particles 4. Ends with Nunation/ tanween	1. precursed by the jussive 2. can apply "yaa' al mukhatab/of the spoken to" 3. precursed by "s" or "sow-fa" (indicates the future tense. 4. precursed by "qad" (means "may", e.g., Ahmad may go to school. 5. The "noon" of emphasis ("al-tawkeed") 6. The "taa'" of the feminine ("al-ta'neeth alsaakina") 7. The "taa'" of the doer (al-faa'il)	1. The particles of inquisition under "hal"- These precurse nouns and verbs. 2. The prepositional particles under "fee" - These precurse nouns only. 3. The jussive particles under "lam" - These precurse verbs in the future form only (al-fi'l al-mudaari')

LESSON 5

THE PARTICLES: PREPOSITIONS



(Ah-ruf Ajjarri)

1. Prepositions

These are 10:

1. min / مِنْ = from
2. elaa / إِلى = to
3. fee / فِي = in
4. 'alaa / عَلى = on
5. 'an / عَنْ = about
6. hattaa / حَتَّى = until
7. le / لِ = for/belonging to
8. ka / كَ = like/as
9. wa / وَ = used for oath
10. ta / تَ = used for oath only with Allah's name.

Role:
1. Form Prepositional Phrases
2. Only precede nouns.

Rules of I'raab:
- Make the noun/ism majroor with the: Kasra or yaa'

Example:

مِنْ شَرِ النـاس
min sharri il-naasi
From the evil of men

تَاللّٰهِ
ta-Allahi
By the name of Allah

مِنَ المُسْلِمِينَ
mim al-muslimeena

From the Muslims

PART II: NOUNS

LESSON 6

THE NOUNS
الإسم

Overview:
Four main points:

A. All nouns are masculine unless they end with ى , اء , ة , or are body parts that are a pair.

B. All nouns are either:
- **i. Masculine**
- **ii. Feminine.**

C. All nouns are either:
- **i. Singular: one only.**
- **ii. Dual: two only.**
- **iii. Plural: more than two.**

D. All pronouns are either in the:
- **i. First Person: I, we and us.**
- **ii. Second Person: you**
- **iii. Third Person: they, them.**

Keeping the above points in mind, let's look at nouns in more detail:

1. Simple Nouns:

A. Common Nouns

i. Definite (Al-Ma'rifa)

ذَلِكَ اَلْكِتابُ لا رَيْبَ فيهِ

Al-Kitab (the book) ~ the reference her is to the Holy Quran.

ii. Indefinite (Al-Nakirra)

وَ كَأْساً دِهاقا

Ka'san (a glass) ~ the reference here is a general one.

B. Proper Nouns (people's names)/أسماء الأعلام
(Asmaa' Al-A'laam)

مُحَمَّدٌ ، عَلِيٌّ

Ali, Muhammad

Now, lets start applying the preceding points, one by one:

I. All nouns are masculine, unless they end with:

i. End with ة

For example:

جَنَّةٌ	بَقَرَةٌ
(Jannatun)	*(Baqaratun)*
Heaven	Cow

ii. End with اء

For example:

عاشوراء	إسْراء	حَمْراء
('Aashooraa')	*(Israa')*	*(Hamraa')*
Ashura	Ascension	Red

iii. End with ى

For example:

صُغْرى	كُبْرى
(Sughraa)	*(Kubraa)*
Lesser	Greater

iv. Are body parts that are a pair

For example:

عَيْنٌ	يَدٌ	رِجْلٌ
('Aynun)	*(Yadun)*	*(Rijlun)*
Eye	Hand	Foot

v. Others:

For example:

حَرْبٌ	نارٌ	شَمّسٌ	أَرْضٌ
(Harbun)	*(Naarun)*	*(Shamssun)*	*(Ardhun)*
War	Fire	Sun	Earth

II. All nouns are either:

i. Masculine

ii. Feminine.

For example:	*Masculine*	*Feminine*
	رَجُلٌ	اِمْرَأَةٌ

(rajullun)	***(imra'attun)***
Man	**Woman**
ثَوْرٌ	بَقَرَةٌ
(thawrun)	***(baqaratun)***
Bull	**Cow**

Exercise:

1. Look into your copy of the holy Quran and find the masculine and feminine words. Collect 10 of each and write them on a sheet of paper and submit them to your teacher.

2. Find 10 word that are in the definite form and write them down.

3. Find 10 more words that are in their indefinite forms.

4. Vocabulary: memorize the words from this lesson with their meanings.

LESSON 7

Nouns: Singular Forms

الإسم المفرد

(Al-Ism Al-Mufrad)

C. All nouns are either:

i. Singular: one only.
ii. Dual: two only.
iii. Plural: more than two.

In this lesson, we will be concentrating on the singular forms:

Rules of I'raab:
Subject: takes a Damma
Object: Fat-ha
Prepositional/Possessor Phrase: Kasra

	Masculine	Feminine
Singular	رَجُلٌ *(rajullun)* **A Man**	اِمْرَأَةٌ *(imra'atun)* **A woman**
Singular	كِتابٌ *(kitaabun)* **A Book**	جَنَّةٌ *(jannatun)* **A Heaven**

Exercise:
1. Let's open up the holy Quran and write down 10 singular masculine and feminine word (10 of each).

2. Vocabulary: memorize the words from this lesson with their meanings.

LESSON 8

Nouns: Dual Forms

الإسم المُثَنَّى

(Al-Ism Al-Muthannaa)

In this lesson, we will be concentrating on the dual forms (two only) of nouns.

To turn a singular form of a noun to it dual form:

i. If its the Subject: add ان to the end of the singular form

ii. If its the Object/prepositional/possessive phrase: add يْنِ to the end of the singular form.

Rules of I'raab:

Subject: Alif

Object: Yaa'

Prepositional/Possessor Phrase: Yaa

For example:

ان + ***Singular form***

جَمَلٌ + انِ = جَمَلانِ

(jamaalaani = jamallun + aanin)

Camel --> Two Camels

فَراشَةٌ + يْنِ = فَراشَتيْنِ

(faraashatayni = faraashattun + ayni)

Butterfly --> Two butterflies

Exercise:

1. Fill in the blanks:

	Masculine	**Feminine**
Singular	رَجُلٌ	اِمْرَأَةٌ
	A Man	**A woman**
Dual Subject:	رَجُلانِ	اِمْرَئَتـ
Dual Object/:	______	________

Prepositional/ Possessive	**Two men**	**Two women**
	Masculine	**Feminine**
Singular	كِتابٌ	جَنَّةٌ
	A Book	**A Heaven**
Dual Subject:	كِتابـ	جَنَّتـ
Dual Object/: Prepositional/ Possessive	**Two books**	**Two heavens**

2. Find 5 nouns in there dual forms of both masculine and feminine. And mark which is in the object and subject forms.

3. Find 5 nouns that are in their singular form that are masculine and feminine. Take these nouns and turn them into the dual forms for the subject, object, prepositional and possessive phrases (as in the charts above).

4. Vocabulary: memorize the words from this lesson with their meanings.

LESSON 9

Nouns: Plural Forms I

إِسْمُ الجَمْعِ

(Ism Al-Jam'i)

In this lesson, we will be concentrating on the plural forms (three or more) of nouns. There are two forms of the plural that we must look at:

1. The Unbroken/Sound Plural:

Here the original form of the singular noun:

i. stays intact, or unchanged

ii. with the addition of the:

a. ونَ if its the subject, or ينِ if its an object masculine noun within a sentence.

b. اتٍ if its the subject, or اتٌ if its an object feminine noun within a sentence.

Rules of I'raab:
Subject: Wow
Object: Yaa'
Prepositional/Possessor Phrase: Yaa

	Object/Prepos./Possessive	Subject
Masculine:	ين + *Singular form*	ون + *Singular form*
	مُؤْمِنٌ + ين = مُؤْمِنينَ *(mu'mineena)*	مُؤْمِنٌ + ون = مُؤْمِنونَ *(mu'minoona)*
Feminine:	اتٌ + *Singular form*	اتٍ + *Singular form*
	مُؤْمِنَةٌ + اتٌ = مُؤْمِناتٌ *(mu'minaatun)*	مُؤْمِنَةٌ + اتٍ = مُؤْمِناتٍ *(mu'minaatin)*

Exercise:
1. Fill in the blanks:

	Masculine	**Feminine**
Singular	كِتابِيٌّ	كافِرَةٌ
	A man of the Book(Christian or Jewish)	**A woman**

Dual Subject:	كِتابِيَّـ	كـافِرــــ
Dual Object/: Prepositional/ Possessive	______ **Three or more men**	_________ **Three or more women**
Plural Subject:	كِتابِيُّـ	كـافِرــــ
Plural Object/: Prepositional/ Possessive	______ **Three or more men**	_________ **Three or more women**

2. Now find 10 masculine and 10 feminine words in their plural forms (unbroken) and write them down in their object and subject forms.

3. Identify 10 masculine and 10 other feminine singular nouns and write them in their plural forms for subject, object, prepositional phrase and possessive phrase.

4. Vocabulary: memorize the words from this lesson with their meanings.

LESSON 10

Nouns: Plural Forms II

إِسْمُ الجَمْعِ

(Ism Al-Jam'i)

2. The Broken Plural
There is no set rule to turn a singular form to a broken plural. Only certain singular nouns can become broken plurals.

قَلَمٌ ---->أَقْلامٌ   نَبِيٌّ ---> أَنْبِياءٌ   رِجْلٌ ---> أَرْجُلٌ

(Arjul)(Rijl) (Anbiyaa') (Nabiyy) (Aqlaam)(Qalam)

Foot --> Feet Prophet ---> Prophets Pen--->Pens

أَمَةٌ ---> إِماءٌ   يَوْمٌ ---> أَيَّامٌ   رِجْلٌ ---> أَرْجُلٌ

(A'yun)(Ayn) (Ayyaam) (Yowm) (Imaa')(Ama)

Eye---> Eyes Day ---> Days Servant--->Servants

Exercise:

1. Find 10 broken plurals in the holy Quran and write them down.

2. Find 10 singular nouns in their singular form in the holy Quran and write them down with their broken plural form.

3. Vocabulary: memorize the words from this lesson with their meanings.

LESSON 11

DETACHED PRONOUNS I

الضمائر المنفصلة

(Addamaa'ir Al-Munfassilla)

C. Pronouns:

i. Detached   ii. Attached

General Rules:

i. Pronouns act to identify something. Therefore, they will turn something from being unidentified with respect to its owner or doer of an action to defined and known.

ii. Pronouns are generally mabnee/unchangeable, except in the dual form.

i. Detached Pronouns:

a. As the subject:	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Person:	**Me**	**Us**	**Us**
Masc.	أَنا	نَحْنُ	نَحْنُ
	ana	*nahnu*	*nahnu*
Fem.	"	"	"
2nd Person:	**You**	**You two**	**You all**
Masc.	أَنْتَ	أنْتُما	أَنْتُمْ
	anta	*antumaa*	*antum*
Fem.	أَنْتِ	"	أَنْتُنْ
	anti	*antumaa*	*antun*
3rd Person:	**He/She**	**They two**	**They all**
Masc.	هُوَ	هُما	هُمْ
	huwa	*homaa*	*hom*
Fem.	هِيَ	"	هُنَّ
	heya	*homaa*	*honna*

For example:

a. As the subject:	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Person: Masc.	**I am Muslim** أَنا مُسْلِمٌ *ana muslimun*	**We are Muslim** نَحْنُ مُسْلِمانِ *nahnu muslimaani*	**We are Muslim** نَحْنُ مُسْلِمونَ *nahnu muslimoona*
Fem.	أَنا مُسْلِمَةٌ *ana muslimatun*	نَحْنُ مُسْلِمتانِ *nahnu muslimatani*	نَحْنُ مُسْلِماتٌ *nahnu muslimaatun*
2nd Person: Masc.	**You are Muslim** أَنْتَ مُسْلِمٌ *anta muslimun*	**You are Muslim** أَنْتُما مُسْلِمانِ *antumaa muslimaani*	**You all are Muslim** أَنْتُمْ مُسْلِمونَ *antum muslimoona*
Fem.	أَنْتِ مُسْلِمَةٌ *anti muslimatun*	أَنْتُما مُسْلِمتانِ *antumaa muslimataani*	أَنْتُنْ مُسْلِماتٌ *antun muslimaatun*
3rd Person: Masc.	**He/She is Muslim** هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ *huwa muslimun*	**They are Muslim** هُما مُسْلِمانِ *homaa muslimaani*	**They all are Muslim** هُم مُسْلِمونَ *hom muslimoona*
Fem.	هِيَ مُسْلِمَةٌ *heya muslimatun*	هُما مُسْلِمتانِ *homaa muslimataani*	هُنَّ مُسْلِماتٌ *honna muslimaatun*

Exercise:

1. Using the words listed below, create a chart similar to the one above for each word.

مُؤْمِنٌ ، كافِرٌ ، مُلْحِدٌ ، كِتابيٌّ.

2. Memorize the vocabulary from this lesson.

LESSON 12

DETACHED PRONOUNS II

الضمائر المنفصلة

(Addamaa'ir Al-Munfassilla)

b. As the object/possessive:

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Person:	**Me**	**Us**	**Us**
Masc.	إِيَّايَ *Eyyaaya*	إِيَّانا *Eyyaanaa*	إِيَّانا *Eyyaanaa*
Fem.	"	"	"
2nd Person:	**You**	**You two**	**You all**
Masc.	إِيَّاكَ *Eyyaaka*	إِيَّاكُما *Eyyaakumaa*	إِيَّاكُم *Eyyaakum*
Fem.	إِيَّاكِ *Eyaakie*	"	إِيَّاكُنْ *Eyaakon*
3rd Person:	**He/She**	**They two**	**They all**
Masc.	إِيَّاهُ *Eyyaahu*	إِيَّاهُما *Eyaahomaa*	إِيَّاهُم *Eyaahom*
Fem.	إِيَّاها *Eyyaahaa*	"	إِيَّاهُنْ *Eyyaahon*

The detached pronouns can be found either associated with:

1. Pronoun + Noun/Pronoun: in which case, it would be "mudhaaf illayh"

For example: إِياكُما وَ هذِهِ الشَّجَرَةُ

2. Pronoun + Verb = in which case, it would be "maf'ool bihhi" or the object.

For Example: إِياكَ نَعْبُدُ

Exercise:

1. Memorize these pronouns.
2. a. Find 10 of these pronouns in the holy Quran and list them as they appear in a phrase or sentence.
   b. Write if it is an object or part of a possessive phrase.

LESSON 13

ii. THE ATTACHED PRONOUNS
الضمائر المتصلة

(Addamaa'ir Al-Muttassilla)

Pronouns:

i. Attached Pronouns:

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Person:	**Me**	**Us**	**Us**
Masc.	ي /تُ	نا	نا
	ya / tu	*naa*	*naa*
Fem.	"	"	"
2nd Person:	**You**	**You two**	**You all**
Masc.	كَ /تَ	كُما / تُما	كُم / تُم
	ka / ta	*kumaa / tumaa*	*tomm*
Fem.	كِ /تِ	"	كُنَّ / تُنَّ
	Eyaakie		*tun*
3rd Person:	**He/She**	**They two**	**They all**
Masc.	هُ / َ	هُما / ا	هُم / و
	hu / a	*homaa / aa*	*Eyaahom*
Fem.	ها / تْ	"	هُنْ / نَ
	haa / t		*na / hon*

(Note: what is before the"/" is attached to a noun, what is after the"/" is attached to a verb.)

Exercise:

1. Complete the words in the chart on the following page.

2. Make your own chart using the following words: شَرِكَةٌ ، مَثَلٌ ، قُرْآنٌ ، قَرَأَ ، شَرِبَ ، لَبِثَ

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Person:	**Me**	**Us**	**Us**
Masc.	أَكَلْـ *I ate*	أَكَلْـ *We both ate.*	أَكَلْـ *We ate.*
Fem.	كِتابـ *My book*	كِتابـ *Our book*	كِتابـ *Our book*
2nd Person:	**You**	**You two**	**You all**
Masc.	أَكَلْـ *You ate* كِتابـ *Your book*	أَكَلْـ *You two ate* كِتابـ *Your Book*	أَكَلْـ *You all ate* كِتابـ *Your book*
Fem.	أَكَلْـ *You ate* كِتابـ *Your book*	أَكَلْـ *You two ate* كِتابـ *Your book*	أَكَلْـ *You all ate* كِتابـ *Your book*
3rd Person:	**He/She**	**They two**	**They all**
Masc.	أَكَل *He ate* كِتابـ *His book*	أَكَلـ *They both ate* كِتابـ *Their book*	أَكَلـ *They all ate* كِتابـ *Their book*
Fem.	أَكَلَـ *She ate* كِتابـ *Her book*	أَكَلَـ *They both ate* كِتابـ *Their book*	أَكَلَـ *They all ate* كِتابـ *Their book*

LESSON 14

D. THE DEMONSTRATIVE NOUNS

أسماء الإشارة

(Assmaa' Al-Ishaara)

D. Demonstrative Nouns

	A Place	Masculine/مُذَكَّرٌ	Feminine/ مُؤَنَّثٌ
	مَكانٌ	Object Subject/Poss./Prepo.	Object S./P./P.
Singular مفرد *mufrad*	ثَمَّ there *thamma* هُنا / هُنالِكَ *hunaallika / hunaa*	هَذا / ذَالِكَ that / this *dhaallika / haadhaa*	هَذِهِ / تِلْكَ that / that *tilka / haadhaa*
Dual مُثَنَّى *muthannaa*		هَذَيْن / ذَيْنِكَ ذانِكَ / هَاذان those two *dhaynika / haadhaanie* *dhaynika /haadhaynie*	هَاتانِ/ تانِكَ هَاتَيْنِ / تَيْنِكَ those two *taynika / haataynie* *taanikka / haataanie*
Plural جَمْعٌ *jam'un*		أُولاءِ/أولى those more than two *uulaa / uulaa-ie*	هؤُلاءِ/أولائِك those more than two *uulaa-eka / haa-uulaa-ie*

Important notes:

The demonstrative nouns show the use of "هَا" , the "كَ" and the "لِ" . Each one is used for a specific purpose:

i. the "هَا": - is attached to the beginning of the demonstrative noun.
- is used to draw attention to something near.

- For example: هذا صِراطٌ مُسْتَقيمٌ

haadhaa siraatun mustaqeem

That is the straight path

ii. the "كَ" : - is attached to the end of the demonstrative noun.
- is used to refer to the person with whom you are speaking.

- For example: **ذلِكَ الكِتابُ لا رَيْبَ فيهِ**
dhaallika al-kitaabu laa rayba feehi
In that book there is no doubt

iii. the "لِ": - is attached to the end of the demonstrative noun.
- it must precede the "كَ" .
- is used to refer to something far.

- For example: **إنَّ في ذلِكَ لآياتٍ لِقَوْمٍ يَتَفَكَّرون**
Inna fee dhaallika la-aayaatin li-qawmin yatafakkaroon

Surely, in that there are proofs to people that think/contemplate.

General Rules:

1. If both the "كَ" and the "لِ" are part of the demonstrative noun, "هَا" will not be.
For example: كَ + لِ + ذا = ذلِكَ

2. If "هَا" is part of the demonstrative noun, "لِ" will not be.
For example: ها + كَ + ذا = هَذاكَ

3. All demonstrative nouns are "mabnee"/unchangeable except he dual forms are "mu'rab" or changeable (refers to end of word).

Exercise:

1. Refer to your holy Quran and extract 10 places where you see the use of such demonstrative nouns and write them down.

2. Write one sentence as an example of each item in the demonstrative noun chart.

LESSON 15

E. THE RELATIVE NOUNS

الأسْـماءُ الـموصولةُ

(Al-Assmaa' Al-Mowsoola)

	Singular	Dual		Plural
		Subject	Object/P./P.	Subject/Object/P./P.
Masc.	الذي *alladhee* **He who**	اللَّذان *alladhaani* **They two who**	اللَّذَينِ *alladhayni*	الذين / الأُولى *al-ulaa / alladheena* **They all who**
Fem.	التي *allatee* **She who**	اللَّتانِ *allataani* **They two who**	اللَّتَيْنِ *allatayni*	اللَّوائي / اللائي *al-laa-ee / al-lawaatee* **They all who**

Rules of Binaa'/I'raab:

1. All are mabnee, except the dual form are:

a. marfoo bil alif

b. mansoob/majroor bil yaa'

2. The binaa' is with the sukoon.

Example:

الَّذينَ يُؤْمِنونَ بالغَيْب

alladheena yu'minoona bil-ghaybe

Those who believe in the unseen.

Exercise:

Find 10 occurences of such relative nouns in the holy Quran.

LESSON 16

2. FOREIGN NOUNS
الأسماء الأعجمية

(Addamaa'ir Al-Munfassilla)

2. Foreign Nouns/أسماء الأعجمية
(Al-Asmaa' Al-A'jamiya)

Rule of I'raab:
Subject : takes a Damma
Object: Fat-ha
Prepositional/Possessor Phrase: Fat-ha

إبْراهيمَ ، يوسُفَ ، سيباويهَ
Seebaawayha, Yousuffa, Ibraahéema ,

3. THE VERBAL NOUNS
المصدر

(Al-Masdar)

3.Verbal Nouns/المصدر
(Al-Massdar)

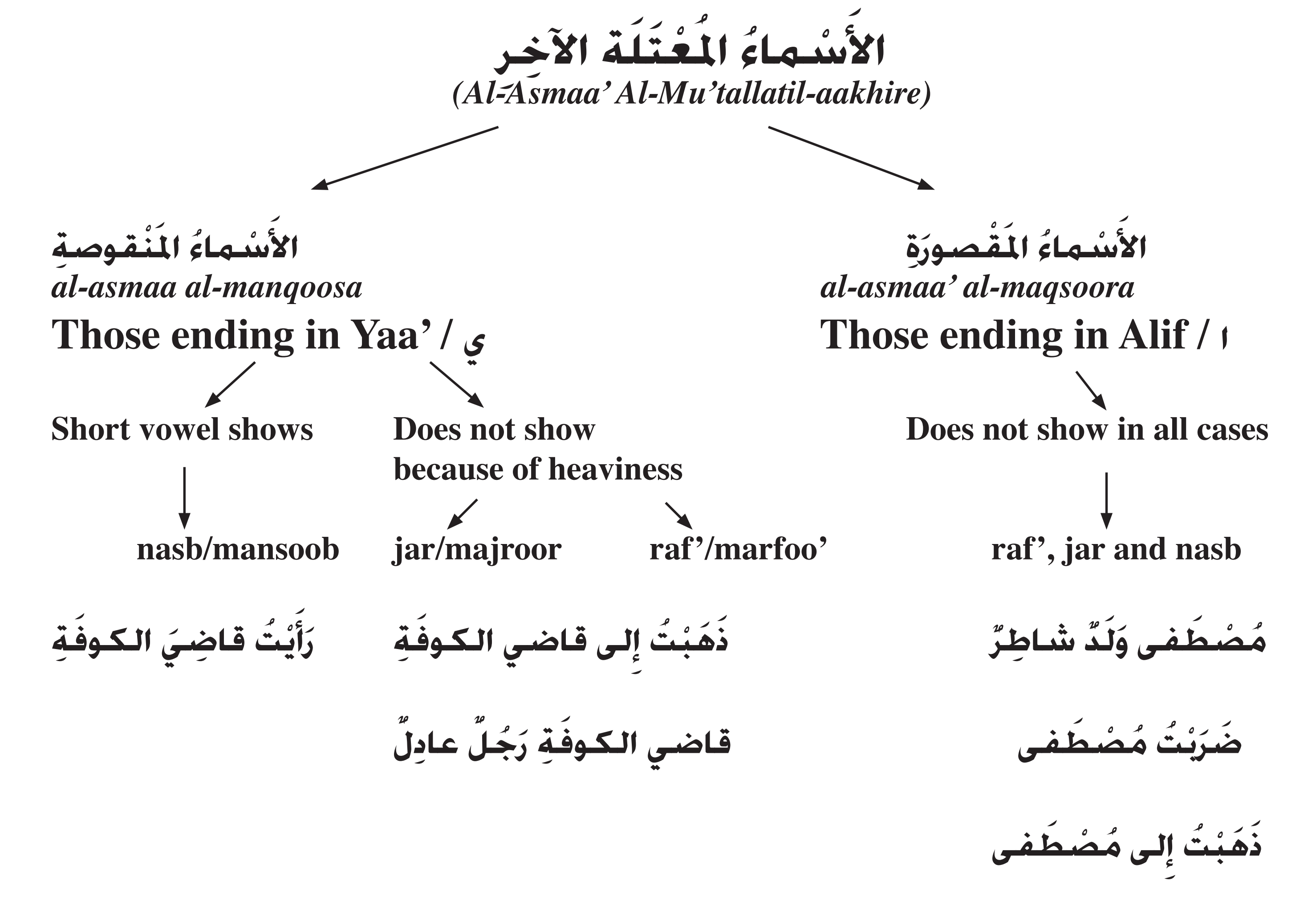
سَمَعَ --> سَمْعٌ
sama'a --> sam'un

He heard --> Hearing،

شَرَبَ --> شُرْبٌ

sharaba --> shurbun
He drank --> Drinking

NOUNS ENDING WITH LONG VOWELS



Exercise:
Find for each item covered in this lesson, find 10 instances in the holy Quran where it can be found.

.LESSON 17

5. THE FIVE NOUNS
الأسماء الخمسة

(Al-Asmaa' Al-Khamsa)

5. Five Nouns/الأسماء الخمسة
(Al-Asmaa’ Al-Khamsa)

Rule of I’raab:
Object : takes a “Wow” / و
Subject: takes an “Alif” / أ
Prepositional/Possessor Phrase: takes a “Yaa’” / ي

أَبوكَ ، أَخوكَ ، حَموكَ ، فوكَ ، ذو مال

dhu maal, fooka, hamooka, akhooka, abooka

A person of wealth, your mouth, your in-law, your brother, your father

أَبو مُحَمَّدٍ

abu muhammadin

Muhammad’s father.

رَأَيْتُ أَبا مُحَمَّدٍ

ra-aytu abaa muhammadin

I saw Muhammad’s father.

ذَهَبْتُ إِلى أَخيكَ

dhahabtu elaa akheeka

I went to your brother.

تَكَلَمْتَ مَعَ ذي مال

takalamta ma’a dhee maalin

You spoke with a person of wealth.

Exercise:
Find 10 instances in the holy Quran where these nouns have been used.

LESSON 18

THE VOCATIVE PHRASE

"يا" النِّداءُ

(Yaa' Al-Nidaa')

1. Preceding a Noun:
Causes no change.
For example:

يا مُحَمَدُ
yaa muhammad
Oh Muhammad

2. Preceding a Possessive Phrase:
Changes the vowel from a damma (raf') to a fat-ha. Therefore, causes nasb.
For example:

يا صاحِبَ الزَمانِ

yaa saahibazzamaan

Oh savior of our time

THE EXCEPTIONAL PHRASE

"إلَّا" الإسْتِئْنافِيَةُ

(Ellaa Al-Isti'naafiya)

Preceding a Noun:
Changes the vowel from a damma (raf') to a fat-ha. Therefore, causes nasb.

For example:

إلَّا حَميماً

ellaa hameeman
Except the hellfire

THE NEGATIVE PHRASE
"لا" النافِيَة
(Laa Al-naafiyya)

1. Preceding a Noun:
Changes the vowel from a damma (raf') to a fat-ha. Therefore, causes nasb.

For example:

لا دَرْسَ فـي الغَدِ
laa darsa fil-ghadi
No class tomorrow

2. Preceding a Verb:
Causes no change.

For example:

لا تَقْرُبَا
laa taqrubaa
Do not approach

THE DESCRIPTIVE PHRASE
الصِفَةُ و المَوصوفِ
(Assifa wal-mowsoof)

This refers to the noun and the description the proceeds it.

Rule of I'raab:
The description of the noun follows the noun in its i'raab.

For example:

نارٌ حامِيَةٌ
naarun haamiyatun
A blazing fire

THE CONJUNCTIVE PHRASE

العاطِف و المَعْطوف

(Al-'aatif wal-ma'toof)

The letters of Atf : وَ / أَوْ

The Purpose:
- To tie together two nouns, phrases, or ideas.

Rule of I'raab:
The noun after the letter of "*atf*" (otherwise known as the conjunctions "and"/"or" وَ / أَوْ) follow the noun preceding the letter of *atf* in its *i'raab*.
For example:

جاءَ مُحَمَّدٌ وَ عَلِيٌّ
jaa'a muhammadun wa alleyyun
Muhammad and Ali came.

THE EXCHANGE PHRASE

البَدَل

(Al-Badal)

The Purpose:
- To give another title to a noun.

Rule of I'raab:
The second noun follows the second noun in its i'raab.
For example:

أَميرُ المُؤْمِنينَ عَلِيٌّ
ameeru al-mu'mineena Aliyyun
The master of the faithful Ali (AS)

THE EXCHANGE PHRASE
التَّوْكِيدُ
(Al-Tawkeedu)

The Purpose:
- To emphasize a point.

Rule of I'raab:
The second noun follows the second noun in its i'raab.
For example:

الصَّلاةَ الصَّلاةَ
assalaata assalaata

Prayer! Prayer!

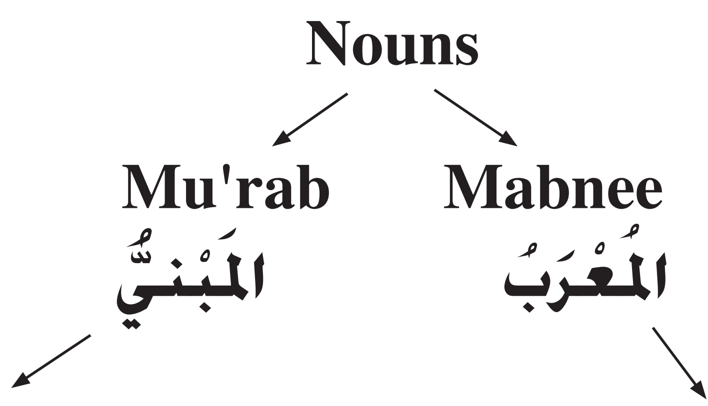
Exercise:
Take each item taught in this lesson and find where there are examples of them in the holy Quran. Write 5 of each.

LESSON 19

E'RAAB & BINAA'

المُعْرَبُ وَ المَبْنِيُّ

(Al-Mu'rab wal-Mabnee)



The noun does not change in look at all no matter where it is placed:

Pronouns
Demonstrative Nouns
Relative Nouns

The noun's last vowels change depending on where it is placed in a sentence or phrase

All other nouns

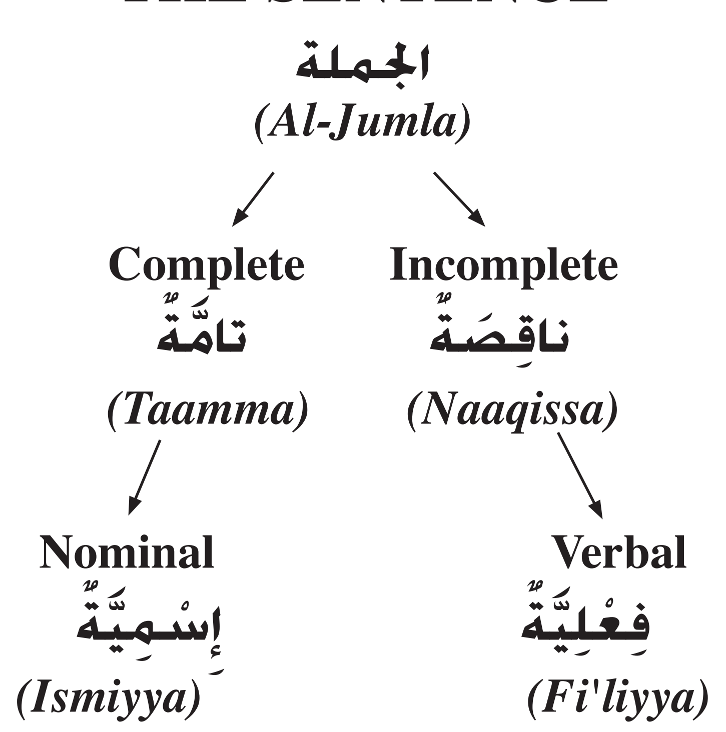
i. Subject: Marfoo' bil-damma
ii. Object: Mansoob bil-fat-ha
iii. Possesive/Prepositional Phrase: Majroor bil-kasra
iv. News: Marfoo' bil-damma

Exercise:

Let's review some examples. Compile a chart that lists each type of noun and what it would look like in terms of e'raab or binaa' for the:

1. Subject
2. Object
3. Prepositional Phrase
4. Possessive Phrase
5. Descriptive Phrase
6. Vocative Phrase
7. Interrogative Phrase

LESSON 20
THE SENTENCE



The noun is part of both nominal and verbal sentences.

1. The Nominal Sentence / الجملة الإسْمِيَّةٌ *(Al-Jumla Al-Ismiyya)*

This is a sentence that begins with a noun. The nominal sentence is composed of:

ii. News + i. Subject

مُبْتَدَأٌ + خَبَرٌ

(khabar) (mubtada')

اللهُ الصَّمَدُ

(Allahhu Ssammad)

Allah the Eternal, the Absolute.

In the Nominal sentence, the noun can exist as:

A. Subject:

ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لاَ رَيْبَ فِيهِ هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ

(Dhaalikka al-kitaabu laa rayba feehi huddan lilmuttaqeen)

This Book, there is no doubt in it, is a guide to those who guard (against evil).

B. News :

اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ

(Allahhu Ssammad)

Allah the Eternal, the Absolute.

C. Part of a Possessive Phrase:

إِنَّا أَنزَلْنَاهُ فِي لَيْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ

(Innaa anzalnaahu fee laylatil qadr)

Surely We revealed it on the grand night.

D. Preceded by a Preposition:

وَيْلٌ لِّكُلِّ هُمَزَةٍ لُّمَزَةٍ

(waylun likulli humazatin lumazza)

Wayl (A valley in hell) to every slanderer, defamer

Exercise:
Look into your copy of the holy Quran and find 10 nominal sentences that contain at least one of the elements listed above.

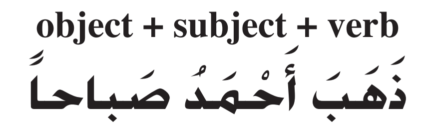
2. In the Verbal sentence:

This is a sentence that begins with a verb. In this type of sentence, the noun can exist as:

A. Subject

B. Object

object + subject + verb



dhahaba ahmadun sabaahan

Ahmad went in the morning

Rules of I'raab:
The verb: Marfoo' bil-damma
The subject: Marfoo' bil-damma
The object: Mansoob bil-fat-ha (depends on form of noun).

Exercise:

1. Make a chart listing all of the places where the noun is in the state of raf'.

2. Make a chart listing all of the different places that the noun is in a state of nasb.

3. Write 10 nominal sentences from the holy Quran with the i'raab of each part of the sentence.

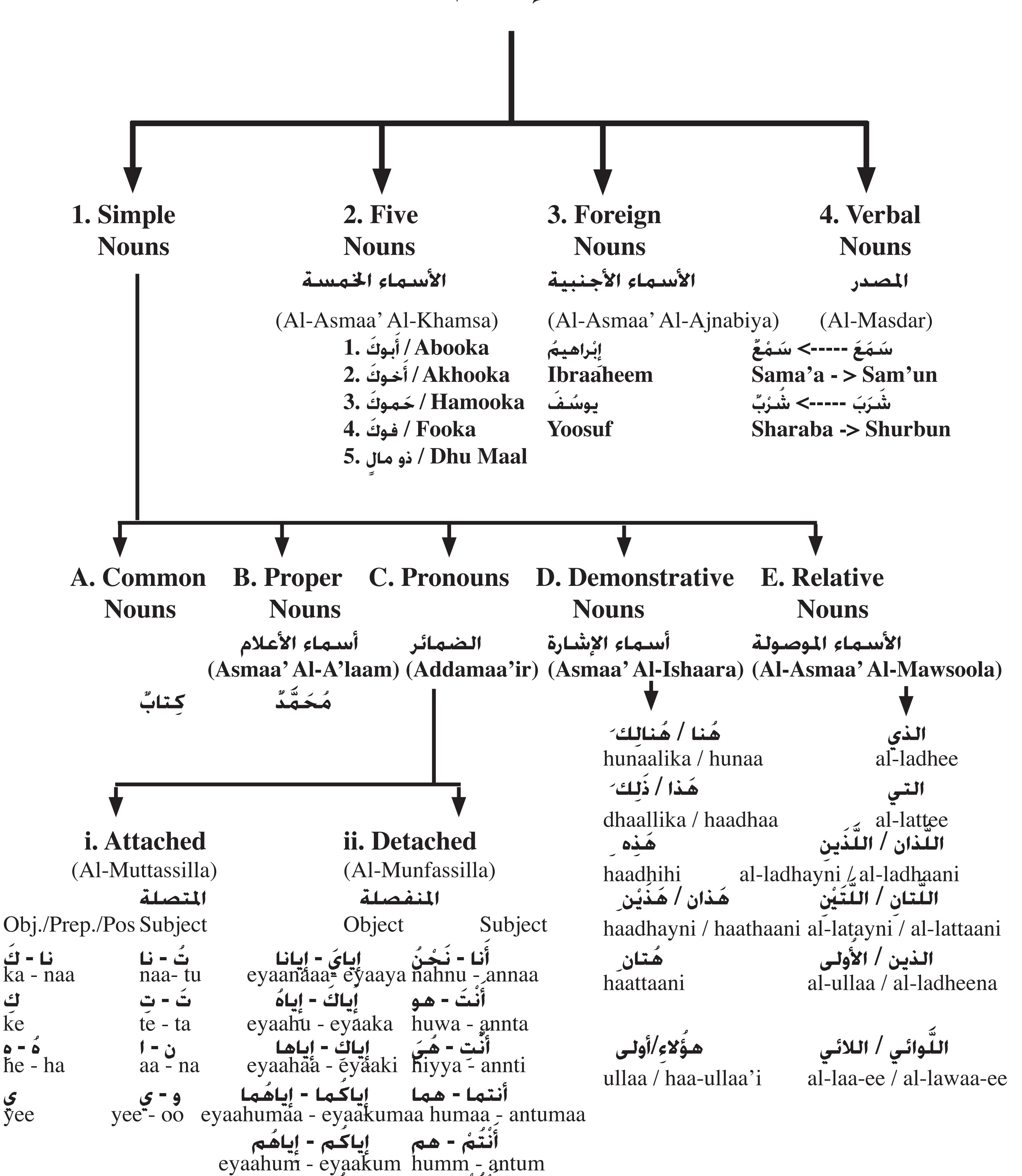
4. Write 10 verbal sentences from the holy Quran with the i'raab of each part of the sentence.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

THE NOUNS

الإسم



APPENDIX B

THE PARTICLES

الأحرف

1. Prepositions

أَحْرُف الجَر

(Ah-ruf Ajjar)

These are:

1. min/مِنْ
2. elaa/إلى
3. fee/في
4. 'alaa/عَلَى
5. 'an/عَنْ
6. hattaa/حَتَّى
7. le/لِ
8. kك
9. wa/وَ
10. ta/تَ

Role:

1. Form Prepositional Phrases
2. Only precede nouns.

Rules of I'raab:

- Make the noun/ism majroor with the:

Kasra or yaa'

Example:

مِنْ شَرِ الناسِ

min sharri il-naasi

تَاللّٰهِ

ta-Allahi

مِنَ المُسْلِمينَ

mim al-muslimeena

2. Jussive

أَحْرُف الجَزْم

(Ahruf Ajjazm)

These are:

1. lam / لَمْ
2. lan / لَنْ
3. In / إِنْ

Role:

1. Form jussive phrase
2. Only precede verbs.

Rules of Binaa':

1. Present tense verb: Sukun
2. Present tense plural: hadhf/absence of noon.
3. Present tense ending with vowel:

i. wow --> damma

ii. alif --> fat-ha

iii. yaa' --> kasra

Example:

لَمْ يَكُنْ

lam

لَنْ يَفْقَهوا

lan yafqahoo

إِنْ يَرضَ

lan yarda

3. Interrogative

أسماء الإستفهام

(Asmaa' Al-Istifhaam)

These are:

1. hal/هَلْ
2. lema/لِمَ
3. ayna /أَيْنَ
4. maadhaa/ماذا
5. man/مَنْ
6. kayfa/كَيْفَ
7. mataa/مَتى
8. maa/ما
9. leman/لِمَنْ
10. kam/كَمْ
11. ayyu/ أَيُّ
12. ayyaana/أَيَّانَ

Role:

1. Can precede nouns & verbs.
2. Can combine with some prepositions.
3. Interrogative when at start of a sentence.

Rules of Binaa':

- Depends on the noun itself.

Example:

مَنْ ذا الَّذي يُقْرِضُ

man dhaa alladhee yuqridhu

مَتى هَذا الوَعْدُ

mataa haadhaa al-wa'du

أَيَّانَ مُرْساها

ayyaana mursaahaa

PART III: VERBS